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J. W. JONES & SON
ALLEN, MARYLAND
1915

STRAWBERRIES

SELECTED PLANTS OF THE BEST VARIETIES





Setting Strawberry Plants

What We Will Agree to Do

We Sell by Catalogue Only, and to everyone at the same price, filling all orders with the same high-grade stock.

With the exception of strawberry plants, we can ship anything listed any time after the receipt of this catalogue. Strawberry plants frequently can be shipped during warm spells in winter, and after March 1 in unlimited quantities. From then until May 1 we are busy every day filling orders for customers. After May 1 we can fill a limited number of orders, but at purchaser's risk **always**.

We Pay Freight on all **peach** and **apple** trees ordered and paid for, to the amount of \$5 or more, on or before March 15, for delivery anywhere east of the Mississippi River. **Positively** this offer does not extend to anything except peach and apple trees, and not to them unless the order is received by March 15, and amounts to \$5 or more.

We Ship Out Only Fresh-dug Stock of every kind, and will replace free of charge anything that reaches you in bad order, provided the transportation companies have given the shipment **reasonable** dispatch. If it has been unreasonably long on the way, the purchaser should examine it and, if spoiled, decline to receive it and make claim on the railroad or express company.

This offer does not apply to strawberry plants shipped by freight, nor to stock of any kind ordered shipped after April 15, by freight.

We Will Make Good anything shipped by express (if not delayed) until May 1.

Our Terms are Cash with Order, and please remember when you are sending your money in advance that everyone else is doing exactly the same thing. We will, of course, book orders, and hold them a reasonable length of time awaiting remittance.

We guarantee everything that we sell true to name, and believe 99 per cent of everything that we have ever shipped has proved so. However, sometimes, in spite of the utmost precautions, mistakes do occur, and we will, upon proper proof, replace anything that proves untrue to label and, at same time, refund the purchase price as compensation for delay and expense incidental to taking care of first order.

Strawberry Plants are packed in slatted crates, with plenty of damp moss, and will carry as far as from any concern in the United States. Trees are packed in paper-lined boxes or bales, for which no charge is made.

Remit by Bank Draft, Check, Post-Office or Express Money Order or Registered Letter. Your personal check preferred.

As to Our Responsibility, we refer you to the Peoples National Bank of Salisbury, Maryland. In writing to it, please inclose stamp for reply.

Fall Orders. We especially urge our friends not to set strawberry plants in the fall. They will fail so often that the risk is too great; but trees can be set in fall to advantage. They are really better, as the soil gets firmly settled around the roots by spring. We do not, however, mail our catalogue to our whole mailing list until January of each year. To anyone wishing to plant trees in the fall, we shall be glad to mail a copy, upon request, any time after October 1.

J. W. JONES & SON, Allen, Md.

Some Timely Topics



The roots of our Strawberry plants

expense, save for the first year. A sure pay-as-you-go proposition.

The universal order in business today is to utilize all waste. To the fruit-grower, where land is high, that means space more than product; because there is a fixed rental value for your land, and a fixed cost of cultivation; hence the more you get off an acre the more profit to you. But to get back: Suppose you decide to set the apples.

Apple trees should be set 40 feet each way, unless you use some of the small-growing kinds for fillers. Now the idea is to fill in your apples with **peaches** and your **peaches** with **strawberries**. The peaches need only 20 feet—that will make three peach trees to one apple.

Plant a peach tree between each apple tree down the apple rows, and then a row of peaches half way between each apple row. This will leave your trees 20 feet each way. Now then comes in our good old friend, the strawberry; set three rows of them between each row of your trees, making rows 4 feet apart, and setting the plants 2 feet apart. For each acre you will need 36 apple trees, 85 peach trees and 3,200 strawberry plants.

The strawberries will pay for the expense of the orchard for two years after setting. then the peaches will assume the burden of expense for about five years, when the apples will come into bearing, and you have an apple orchard without cost. Always remember that you should have the "nerve" to cut out the peach trees as soon as the apples need the room, otherwise you will ruin both.

ABOUT VARIETIES. Every nurseryman has often propounded to him the question, "What varieties shall I plant?" We don't have to tell you that it is very difficult to answer—the most difficult that we come up against. The only safe thing is to recommend only those kinds that do well **everywhere**, for there are some of that kind. There are others that do well here or there, or on this or that kind of soil; but the really big leaders are the ones that have done well in all sections and on all kinds of soil. In apples Yellow Transparent is best for summer; Grimes Golden for fall, and Stayman's Winesap for winter. In New York and New England, Baldwin may be better than Winesap, and in Virginia and West Virginia, York Imperial is the leader. Jonathan is also a reliable and valuable variety. Ohio folks like Rome Beauty very much.

In peaches there are only four leading commercial kinds today that are preëminently superior. Greensboro for earliest, Carman, Belle of Georgia and Elberta, named in the order of ripening. To lengthen the season add Crawford Late and Smock.

In strawberries, naturally, the list is longer, as the needs of strawberry-growers are more varied. We find that Early Ozark is the only good extra-early kind, unless you want them for table, when Fairfield is better. Next comes along Klondyke, a sure good seller and shipper, but not a heavy yielder. It has made lots of money for this section.

THERE never has been a time in the history of America when there was so much interest in fruit-growing. There never has been a time when large profits were so largely the rule. Apple orchards are changing hands in all parts of the country at fabulous prices, and the past winter saw as high, if not the highest, prices paid for apples that growers have ever received. Peaches are doing equally well; in fact, during no years of our recollection have so high prices ruled for peaches as in 1913 and 1914. All this is going to stimulate lots of folks to plant orchards, both apple and peach. This catalogue is going to fall into the hands of some of those self-same folks. Strawberries also reached a very high price-level, and the situation is such that they are reasonably sure to sell at high prices in 1915 and 1916.

That brings us up to a little talk on a triple combination of these three leading kinds of fruit, and what can be done with them.

Suppose you decide you want an apple orchard; immediately you are confronted with the fact that you will have to wait fully seven or eight years for your profit. If it is a peach orchard, then three years.

We haven't any get-rich-quick schemes to suggest, but a thoroughly practical business idea that will enable you to **get that orchard** without

For midseason, Haverland and Sample are easily the superior of all others. We hardly know which is the better, but believe that Sample shades Haverland, in that it is a finer-looking berry and often holds up better in size. Both of these are pistillate, and need a perfect-bloomer planted with them in a ratio of one row to three or four. Abington is a **good one** for this. Parsons' Beauty, Dunlap, Ekey and Tennessee are all good reliable kinds and good pollenizers. Aroma may also be used with success.

For medium late we unreservedly recommend the Chesapeake for the eastern and New England states, but it has not "made good" west of Pennsylvania. For the Middle West, Aroma is easily the leader. In fact, we find it a better berry there than Chesapeake, but it has not the selling reputation and is therefore not so profitable. If you live west of the Alleghany Mountains, plant Aroma for medium late.

For very late, Gandy is best east or west, though we look to see Mascot and Hansbach gradually supplant it.

Now don't forget that this question of varieties is a very important one. You may be the right man in the right place with the right soil, you may spray and prune and fertilize but if you haven't the right kinds you will be doomed to failure, or at best only half success. That's why we have recommended only kinds with a known value; not only here but **everywhere**. That's why, instead of making our list of varieties longer each year, we are making it shorter. We want **our friends** to have only the **best**; we don't have to tell you that there are not one hundred kinds in each of the three leading fruits that are **best**. The list is short. It has to be. Among men only a few reach the top. With fruits the same rule applies.

DO YOU NOT REACH THIS CONCLUSION? That an orchard may be paid for with the profit from fillers; either peaches or dwarf-growing and early-bearing apples, like Yellow Transparent; and **then** that the fillers may have all the expense of bringing them into bearing paid by planting strawberries. Now isn't that a thoroughly practical idea? For by this arrangement you will use every available foot of space, and the intensive cultivation you will naturally give your strawberries will be the best thing that could be done for your trees.

How We Grow Strawberries

Every year we have numberless requests for information on the best method of growing strawberries. Of course, everyone recognizes that this is a very difficult question to answer, as conditions vary so greatly in different localities and on different soils. Nine-tenths of all berries grown, or even more, are grown by the matted-row system; that is, to leave about all the runners on the parent plants to take root and make a wide row, leaving enough room in the alley between the rows for the convenience of the pickers.

The fundamental element of success in the growing of any crop is the selection of a soil. Strawberries need a strong, well-drained location, but, at the same time, the land should be as retentive of moisture as it is possible to have it. Strawberries suffer from dry weather more often than from any other cause and, therefore, a moist soil always contributes to success. Here we always grow cowpeas on land the year previous to planting strawberries; where they are not practicable, sow rye in the early fall and plow under early the next spring, as strawberries need a soil **full of humus**. It holds the moisture and makes them grow and bear.

We always plow in fall, but when that cannot be done, plow as early in spring as possible. This is important as berry plants need a well-compacted soil. Settling during the winter puts the soil in ideal condition for spring planting.

Make your rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart and set plants from 15 inches to 3 feet apart in the rows, depending on the variety. Chesapeake, making few plants, should be placed about 15 inches. Dunlap, a prolific plant-maker, will get too thick quite



The way our Strawberries grow



Some of our nursery force

often, if set 3 feet. Haverland, Ekey and most midseason kinds will usually make a proper bed if planted 2 feet apart. Gandy, 2 to 2½ feet. We run our furrows with a double-row marker, sow fertilizer down the furrow at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds to the acre, and then make a sharp list with a one-horse turning plow; strike this down nearly to the level of the field with a hoe, or small drag, and you are ready to set your plants.

We desire to warn our friends against the too heavy application of commercial fertilizers to young strawberry plants. It is dangerous in the extreme. Many plants have been injured and often killed outright, but 400 to 500 pounds will not hurt them, provided it is well scattered and then cultivated in before setting the plants.

There are many methods of setting the plants. We use a two-horse transplanter, but no particular method has advantage over any other except in the matter of labor-saving. **The important thing** is to get your plants in the ground the same depth as they grew in the original bed, and to pack the dirt firmly around the roots. This done, there is little choice as to the method of doing it. The cultivation is always important and should be started as soon as planting is finished. If one will take the trouble to destroy all grass and weeds the year previous on land to be planted to strawberries, it will be found to pay handsomely, as the seeds thus destroyed will not be in your berry-beds to plague the grower and run up the cost of hoeing. Keep them clean until frost, hoe shallow so as not to disturb the roots, and success is assured.

Just a Word

The word drought grows monotonous. 1914 was **again dry**—the driest of several years past, but our stock of plants is large and fine. Not so many to the acre as we have had, but a largely increased acreage gives us enough to take care of our friends for 1915.

Last season with us was the best we ever had; of course, "there is a reason." The stock we have shipped has given satisfaction; the same customer comes again and again and brings a friend with him. We build that way.

This year we offer only strawberry plants, peach and apple trees. The cane-fruit plants we have dropped. Our climate does not produce a good raspberry or currant plant, and we decline to send out second-grade stock; therefore, we have dropped that end of the business.

We believe we are sending out as nice a grade of plants and trees as you can get anywhere at any price; and the price is lower than ever. Let us fill your order for 1915; we'll run the risk of the other fellow getting it in 1916.

A happy and prosperous year to all.

J. W. JONES & SON



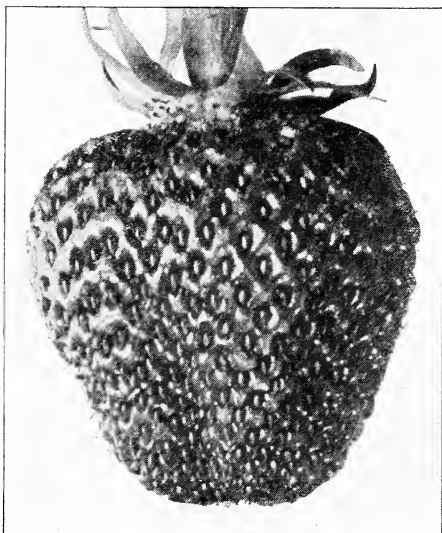
Abington Strawberries

List of Strawberries

Abington

From Massachusetts, with a record that was hard to believe and harder to sustain, but it convinced the unbelieving by field-tests everywhere. Sent out to displace Bubach and to pollinize Sample. Hasn't

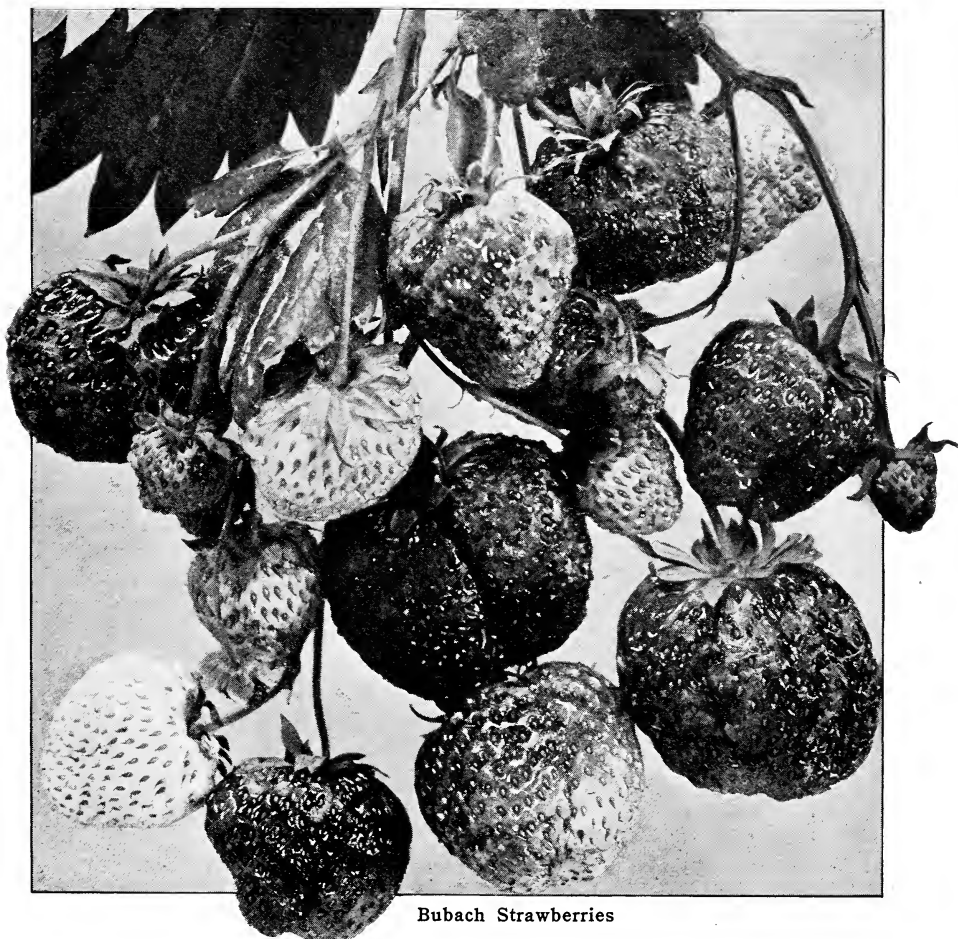
done the former yet, but it is the best pollenizer for Sample, and as good for Haverland as we know anything about. Begins to ripen about the same time and the berries may be crated with either of those two well-known kinds without disparagement to either. **A good, strong grower in plant**, making enough runners for a good bed; berries large, firm and fine-looking. A good seller and a heavy bearer, you may plant Abington with confidence. Ripens midseason, and comes on **quickly**.



Aroma Strawberry

Aroma

There are a few Strawberry varieties that **"run out"** quickly; there are a few others that **"hold their own"** for a long time; but Aroma seems to be one that improves with age. It has really been growing steadily better here ever since we first grew it. Grows better, bears better and sells immensely better than ever before. It is a little earlier than Gandy, but holds out nearly as long; equally as fine-looking; certainly a much surer grower, and every bit as good a seller. **These points make it one of the most valuable kinds in existence.** We especially recommend it for Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio, as it has a reputation second to none on the large city markets of the Middle West, and may



Bubach Strawberries

always be depended on to bear a good crop of fine berries. A sure money-maker in the above section and a most reliable grower.

Brandywine

Used to be a very heavy seller, but has now become one of the "has-beens." Always bears a good crop and grows well, but if the weather is dry at picking-time the berries are sure to be small. A tremendously heavy cap gives them, under these circumstances, a very trashy appearance. Ripens midseason to late, and keeps a long time on the vines. For the home garden it is a good one, as the quality is most excellent, but for profit we think it has many superiors.

Bubach

This has been one of the most widely disseminated and most valuable varieties that was ever introduced, and today, after more than thirty years, it is still the most largely planted of any in many sections. Ripens among the very earliest of the midseasons, perfectly healthy in plant-growth, making just enough plants for a profitable crop, with berries that are the very largest that grow; it lacks only exceeding firmness to make it perfect as a market berry. There are a great many who grow it to ship to distant markets by rail, but we do not consider that it is the best for that purpose. **But where one has a home market, it is doubtful if there is**

There is not a Strawberry in this book we cannot recommend fully

any that will show a greater profit, year after year, than Bubach. For this reason we heartily recommend it as one of the most desirable sorts in our list.

Cardinal

With us this fine berry has always been one of the very best we grow, but it does not seem to be making any gains in popular favor; in fact we do not sell so many plants of it now as we did a few years ago. It has never failed to give us a tremendous crop of large, fine berries, of excellent shape and color, and the best of shipping qualities. In plant-growth it is all that can be desired—vigorous, healthy, absolutely free from rust in summer or at fruiting time. Would recommend a trial of it, for wherever it does as well as here, it is a good one. Ripens with Bubach.



Chesapeake Strawberries

Chesapeake

The most valuable of all of W. F. Allen's introductions. For many years there has been a place for a fancy late berry of good shipping qualities and Chesapeake has filled it. **We have never seen any that was of more beautiful appearance; large, even in shape and uniform in size, it seems to have reached perfection so far as market qualities are concerned.** Ripens a little earlier than Gandy, but holds out about as long, and in most locations is vastly more productive, though Gandy may occasionally, with ideal soil, bear quite as many berries as Chesapeake. The great superiority that it has over nearly all others is its remarkable selling qualities, for we have positively known of sales where it brought twice as much per quart as other standard

varieties of its season, and last year it sold for more than the Gandy the season through. It may be that there will be an over-production of poor berries, but we doubt if there will ever be too many of such high quality and handsome berries as Chesapeake.

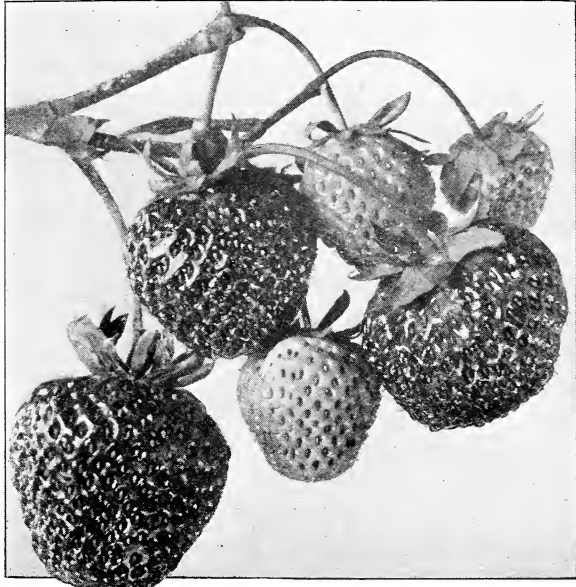
The plants are exceedingly large and stocky, and we have never seen any sign of disease on them. For profit plant Chesapeake. It never fails to make the money.

Climax

One of the most erratic of all. Originated in this county about ten years ago, it enjoyed widespread popularity for several seasons, and was the most largely planted of any throughout this section. But about half the time it has proved a failure, mostly on account of very wet and warm weather at ripening time. Three years ago it was by far the most valuable of all for market purposes, ripening only about three days later than Excelsior. It was twice as large and twice as productive; it returned a net profit

Send us \$1.25, and we will send, postpaid to any post office in the United States, 100 plants of Progressive, the great Fall-bearing Strawberry

twice as great. The berries are always fine in size, shape and general appearance, and always sell at top market price, when they reach destination in prime condition. They are always good shippers when weather conditions are favorable, but carry miserably when conditions are exceedingly warm or moist, and the past season it was practically a failure with us, not on account of moisture, but on account of heat. We have many friends who prefer it to any other, and it is certainly a money-maker when it hits. The plants are strong and stocky; of upright growth, and make a profusion of runners. This is a good variety for pollenizing pistillate varieties, such as Bubach and others.



Dunlap Strawberries

Dunlap

Makes more plants than any that we grow, and if allowed to get too thick the berries are generally small; but, when properly thinned, you find it hard to get a berry that will produce more nice market berries than Dunlap. Has become the standard for pollenizing such varieties as

Cardinal, Warfield and Haverland. The fruit is average in size and perfect in shape and ships well, but the great point with Dunlap is that it may be depended on to **grow well and bear well everywhere and every time**, even during a record-breaking drought. Ripens with the very earliest midseason berries and matures its crop rapidly.



Early Ozark Strawberries (see page 8)



A bunch of our plants opened out showing crowns and roots

Early Ozark

Not quite so early as the Excelsior, maybe three days later, but undoubtedly one of the greatest berries introduced in the last ten years. We have never seen a finer grower; tall, bluff tops, dark green, they will catch the eye in any field. Not so prolific a plant-maker as some, but will sometimes get too thick for best results. The berries are **very firm**, even, conical shape, good size to the last one, and of a fine, glossy color that holds after picking. The past season it sold for 13 cts. a quart at the railroad station here. We feel sure it is the best of its season, and a coming kind.

Ekey

We do not really know who introduced this, but it originated in Ohio, and we are convinced that it is one of the very best of the introductions on the market today. It has seemed to us that it would make an ideal pollinizer for Haverland, ripening at just the same time, with a strong, staminate blossom, and the berries are almost identical in size and shape, except that the Ekey has a much finer gloss than Haverland. It is a splendid grower, making just enough strong-

rooted plants for a perfect matted row. There is no sign of rust on them, their dark green foliage being marked in any field where they are grown. It is tremendously productive; we believe that it is equal in this respect to any we have ever grown, and it has the advantage of ripening the entire crop during the first few days of the season. It is also a splendid shipper and keeper, and will always command the highest market price.

Excelsior

One of the many kinds that is not quite altogether satisfactory and yet hard to supersede, though there have been many sent out with that idea in view. The earliest of all and the sourest beyond a doubt, but for distant market shipping the most profitable of all the earlies. There is none firmer, and the shape is always perfect, the color good and the size generally fair. Sometimes it produces a large crop; we have grown 5,000 quarts to the acre, but other seasons it lacks in productivity. A rampant runner-maker and should be thinned for best results in a matted row. Sometimes shows a tendency to rust, but still very popular; and by many counted as their best money-maker.

For 65 cts. we will send, postpaid, 100 plants of the famous Superb Strawberry—a good one

Fairfield

This is not quite so early as the Excelsior, lacking perhaps forty-eight hours, but is equally productive and of much better quality. The plants grow finely and at fruiting time do not show a sign of rust. The plants, shape of berry and habit of growth, bear a very close resemblance to Haverland. The berries are a good size, running larger than Excelsior. To those with whom Excelsior has not done well, or who want a berry of better quality, we can recommend Fairfield with every confidence that it will fill the bill. We wish to add that it does not make one-third the number of plants that all the other early varieties do, being ideal in that respect, and is consequently one of the most satisfactory kinds to cultivate that we know of.

First-Quality

We feel well within the facts when we say that First-Quality is one of the best Strawberries we have ever seen. It has, to a very great degree, the first essential of a good Strawberry—vigor of plant-growth. If the plant won't live and grow, a Strawberry is worthless. First-Quality does both. We feel sure that fewer plants of them died during the past season than of any kind we set, and they are a marvel for growing right along under all unfavorable conditions. The berries are almost identical in size and shape with the Haverland, but it is very much more glossy in color and a great deal firmer and, we believe, it is fully as productive. It is a perfect bloomer and good pollinizer.



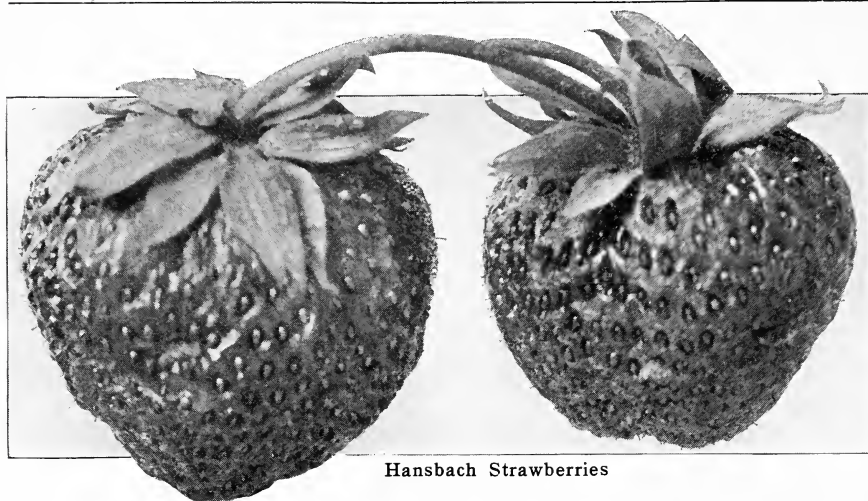
Gandy Strawberries

Gandy

For twenty years the leading late kind and **by many still considered the best.** The only trouble is, that on dry soil or in a very dry season it cannot be depended on to bear well. Of extraordinary shipping and selling qualities, it is still the leading market berry for late in all important berry-producing centers, and we annually sell plants of it well up toward the 500,000 mark, the most indisputable evidence of its widespread popularity. A free plant-maker and a good grower generally, yet sometimes failing in vigor; it is easy to grow, and its remarkable firmness makes it keep on the vines longer than almost any kind we know, and it never fails to bring the price.

Glen Mary

This has for several years now been a standard for number of quarts produced wherever it does well. It has an inclination to rust in many places, which makes it impossible to grow it successfully, but in the North it is certainly one of the leaders. One of the strongest points in its favor is the very vigorous growth that it always makes. While not a persistent run-



Hansbach Strawberries

ner, it yet makes plenty of the largest, stockiest plants that one can imagine. The berries are large to the very largest, but not always of the best shape; neither is it a good shipper; but, where one has a home market, and is sure that Glen Mary will not rust, we can recommend it with every confidence that it will fill the bill. Its time of ripening, the earliest of the midseason, makes it very valuable, and its exquisite flavor makes it one of the most desirable Strawberries especially for the home garden.

Hansbach

From the same source as the Mascot, being a cross between that and Gandy. It was sold by the originator through this section during the spring of 1913, and was bought by nearly everyone, because it was recommended as an improvement over the Mascot, which is so exceedingly popular here that any possible improvement was looked upon as a very valuable acquisition. Frankly we are not prepared to say that it is an improvement on the Gandy and Mascot, but many growers here think that it is more productive than the Gandy especially. A tendency to rust is somewhat against it, but we are inclined to believe that, with fairly favorable weather, that would not be noticeable. The berries are very large and firm; it is as late if not later than the Gandy, and it grows to beat them all. It is a good shipper and makes a fine appearance in market, which means that it will always bring high prices. Plant at least a trial lot.

Haverland

This is, today, unquestionably the most popular variety grown in America. It combines more good points than any Strawberry ever introduced. It is a tremendously heavy yielder; it can be depended upon to bring up a crop every season—hot or cold, wet or dry. If you have any berries at all, you are sure to have Haverland; it is one of the toughest and strongest growers that there is on the list, and it is nearer frost-proof than any variety in cultivation, if not the nearest. These four points have combined to make it one of the most desirable berries for the average grower there is, and the fact that the sales on this more than thirty-year-old kind are constantly increasing is proof that it is greatly appreciated. The berries are large to very large, long-conical, fairly firm and a good shipper, and it never rusts. There have been times when many other kinds were "all in" from drought and heat, Haverland was picking a fine crop. If in doubt, plant Haverland, and we know you will not be disappointed.

Helen Davis

Undoubtedly a good one. Probably unequalled for productiveness, and it stands adverse conditions equal to anything in the Strawberry line. Berries are above the medium in size, of good quality, and ship well. Our stock, while not large, is very fine, and the price offers an opportunity to try out this new variety without much expense.

Illustrations on other pages will show the remarkable quality of the roots and crowns of our Strawberry plants. Roots such as there shown insure the health and vigor of the plants, and guarantee that large crops will result if they are given but half a chance.

Heritage

We regret very much that we are obliged greatly to modify our opinion of the virtues of this. For a number of years it was remarkably good, but last season it fell down badly. The plants lacked in vigor and productiveness, and the rust ate them up. It may have been the weather, which was very unfavorable, but we do not feel like advising our friends to plant it.

Klondyke

This has been more largely planted for several years in this vicinity than any other variety in cultivation. It has been found valuable, not for the quantity of fruit that it produced, but from the fact that what it bore was of such fine appearance and shipping quality that it would command the top of the market always. It has a strong, staminate blossom which we think will make it satisfactory as a pollenizer. It is not tremendously productive, but bears a very fair crop, and the berries are remarkably uniform in

size, shape and appearance, and of extra-fine quality. It begins to ripen about three days after Excelsior, and continues in bearing through a long season. We believe that it is one of the safest kinds in the list to plant.

Lady Thomson

Used to be a great one, but has very nearly gone out now. A few plant it still, but we do not recommend it. Ripens about with Klondyke and Climax, and is fairly productive, but the berries have a poor color and do not ship any too well.

Marshall

In many places in the North this is counted as one of the most profitable berries that can be grown, and indeed we think that it is likely to prove so most in places where quality counts for a great deal. The only serious weakness that we have ever found in it is that there is a strong tendency to rust here, especially during a wet season. The berries are



Haverland Strawberries (see page 10)



Mascot Strawberries

always large to very large in size, though rough in shape, dark red in color and quite firm. It is only fairly productive, hardly to be classed among the most productive kinds. It ripens in early midseason and continues in bearing for a long time.

Mascot

Originated in Virginia, and sold a few years ago in this vicinity by salesmen who declined to let nurserymen have any. We did not pay much attention to it until we had some friends to fruit it, and we, as was nearly everyone else, were much pleased with the showing it made. **It is as late as Gandy and a better grower, and the berries are larger and much more productive, selling equally well, if not better, on the market. The quality is equal to Wm. Belt in every respect, and we feel sure that it will become very popular in a few years. Stands a drought marvelously well. A good one.**

Missionary

We have always felt that this and Klondyke were identical, but we have a good many friends who know more about Strawberries than we do, who claim that they are not. Anyhow the difference is very trifling, and we do not consider where one has either it or Klondyke he need trouble to get the other. It was in the main very profitable here last season, as the berries were fine and sold for fancy prices.

New York

This has never been recommended as a shipping berry. It is as firm as Bubach, which is grown extensively in many places and shipped to market by rail, but for a late home-market variety we doubt that there is anything superior to New York. It is almost a faultless grower, making just about enough plants that are large, strong-rooted and absolutely free from rust or any other plant disease or weakness. The berries are large to very large, fairly firm, of a bright red color, good, smooth surface, and while not exactly conical, are yet well shaped. In productiveness it ranks with Haverland and Bubach and ripens a little later than those two sorts. The quality is superb, and it always makes a fine appearance. Do not leave out New York for home use or near market.

Parsons' Beauty

This is a tremendously productive berry of the Haverland and Tennessee type, and while it does not do its best every season, still we know it to be one of the best for size and a crop that can be planted. We do not recommend it, however, except for a moist, swampy soil of fair fertility; but, when given that, it is one of the greatest berries ever grown, provided the season is not too wet at picking-time. If there is much rain when they are ripening they are sure to rot badly.



Sample Strawberries. Has no superior for main crop

Pride of Somerset

Twenty miles south of us, in Somerset County, there is a Strawberry section where early berries are a specialty, and Pride of Somerset was originated there, being named as the **Pride** of its native county. A fine grower, making about enough plants for a good matted row; vigorous and healthy in every respect. We have not seen much of it so far, but many good fruit-growers pronounce it the best of all the earlys. Try it out.

Sample

Like the Aroma, this is better than when we first grew it. It used to rust some at picking-time quite often, but for a number of years now it has been one of the healthiest and strongest growers we have. It is a beautiful grower, making just enough plants for an ideal fruiting-bed; and for productiveness it is not excelled by anything ever introduced. It is not likely that there is another sort that will bear as many quarts of berries as the Sample. **They are of a beautiful bright red, firm enough to ship any reasonable distance, and the quality and appearance are good enough to bring top prices always.** The season of ripening is medium, about the same as Bubach or Haverland, and there is none that holds

up better in size to the end of the season. Anyone wanting to plant main-crop berries would do well to include Sample in their list. It is reliable, especially in Pennsylvania and the Middle West. J. W. Hunt, of Indiana, writes us, "Haverland, as usual, was great, but Sample was better."

St. Louis

We have fruited this quite extensively a number of times, and found it a variety of remarkable merit. We had expected to find it soft, from reports that we had seen, but with us it was firm enough to ship **well**. The size was large and the berries were very well shaped. It was nearly as early as Fairfield or Excelsior, and bore a crop equal to the very best midseason kinds. This Strawberry is one of the coming kinds for commercial planting.

Tennessee

A few years ago this was one of the most popular varieties that we listed, but six or seven years ago the sales of it gradually decreased until we sold scarcely any; but of late years we have found that it is gradually coming back. We suppose that it had been discarded by many for something that when tried did not prove so satisfactory as the



Warren Strawberries. Originated by one of the most famous berry-growers in the country, it is bound to supplant some of the now-popular kinds.

Tennessee had, and that customers are slowly going back to it. It is one of the very strongest and toughest growers that we have, and never shows any disposition to rust; the berries are always large to very large early in the season, but often show a tendency to run down in size after the first few pickings. The fruit is only moderately firm in appearance, but still seems to ship pretty well. The great value that it has for many is that it is a sure cropper and a good pollinizer for any midseason variety. And, too, it is doubtful if there are many on the list that will produce more quarts to the acre than Tennessee. A reliable variety where little attention is paid to appearance and quality. An abundant plant-maker.

Warfield

One of the oldest and yet remains one of the most popular varieties grown in many parts of the West. Its ability

to withstand the most untoward conditions has made it one that can be relied on almost every time. We have never liked it, as it always gets so thick on the beds that the berries are too small. It is a very large cropper, and is earlier than most of the midseason kinds.

Warren

From Massachusetts, originated by the veteran grower of that state, Mr. S. H. Warren, and named for himself. Has not fruited for us yet, but we have the greatest confidence in its worth on account of its originator and introducer. A midseason variety in time of ripening, we look for it to take the place of some of the present-day kinds. It is a very fine and vigorous grower; plants strong and stocky, free from rust or blight. With large, highly colored berries, of excellent shipping qualities, it is bound to become a leader.

Wm. Belt

This has for a great many years been the standard of excellence so far as **quality goes**, and we do not know of any that as yet has taken its place. It is a fair grower, but sometimes rusts badly in late summer, and we do not get a good bed. The flavor is so delicious that there is always a demand for more when once it has been placed on the market. It is moderately productive and ripens medium late.

Wolverton

This is one of the very best varieties ever introduced, but has always been overlooked. It is as tough a grower as Haverland and equally as productive; the berries are firm enough to ship well for any reasonable distance, and in productivity it is the equal of any that we have ever seen. It is a particularly good plant-maker and has a strong, staminate blossom, making it a splendid pollinizer for others of its season.

Fall-Bearing Strawberries

Progressive

For many years there has been a persistent effort on the part of berry-breeders to secure a summer-bearing Strawberry that was really worth while. Progressive and Superb are real successes. We consider that Progressive is the best for general purpose, for the reason that it will bear freely the same year that it is planted on the current year plants. That is to say, the runners that take root in May and June will make a profusion of berries in late August and September. If berries are wanted earlier, the best way is to set the plants close together, say about 12 in the row and the rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to



Superb Strawberries (see page 16)



Progressive Strawberries

3 feet apart, and keep all runners and blossoms cut off until about the 15th of June, when your plants will have made a good start. By the 15th of July you will have on these spring-set plants a profusion of berries. Better-sized berries may be had by this method than by the matted row, but there will not be so many of them. In quality they are in every respect the equal of Wm. Belt or New York, have good color and shape and, if rain is fairly plentiful, they attain a size about equal to Dunlap. The plant is vigorous and healthy in every respect, and makes runners in great profusion. If the early summer is favorable and you use the matted row system, by August 1 you will have a bed sufficiently wide to produce a good picking of berries three times a week at least.

Superb

This will not bear during the first summer on young plants like the Progressive, but the berries will run twice as large and are as glossy and handsome as Gandy or Chesapeake. Where one does not object to the outlay, we advise setting Superb plants 12 by 24 inches in good, rich soil, and cutting off all runners. Plants of Superb treated this way will "stool" nicely; that is, new crowns will form around the parent plants until the old plants will be 8 to 10 inches in diameter frequently, and each of these "crowns" will throw out blooms and bear fine berries. By the last of July you can have

plenty of berries, if plants are well treated, as large and luscious as you enjoyed in the regular season. If planted by the ordinary method, Superb will make a good matted row, and the parent plant will bear berries all summer; then the next berry season you can pick a full crop of handsome, large fruit that will sell with the best regular varieties. Immediately after this crop is harvested work out your beds nicely, and, by midsummer they will begin to bear a second crop and will continue to do so until halted by frost. By growing them one summer like other berries a full crop may be picked in the regular season and then a second crop from midsummer until frost.

Price-List of Strawberry Plants

BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS, RECEIVER TO PAY CHARGES

	3,000	1,000	500	250	100	50	25	12
Abington.....	\$7 00	\$2 50	\$1 35	\$0 70	\$0 35	\$0 20	\$0 15	\$0 10
Aroma.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Brandywine.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Bubach. P.....	8 00	2 75	1 50	80	45	25	20	15
Cardinal. P.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Chesapeake.....	11 00	4 00	2 00	1 10	50	30	25	15
Climax.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Dunlap.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Early Ozark.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Ekey.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Excelsior.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Fairfield.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
First-Quality.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Gandy.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Glen Mary.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Hansbach.....	6 00	2 25	1 25	65	30	20	15	10
Haverland. P.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Helen Davis.....	8 00	2 75	1 50	80	45	25	20	15
Heritage.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Klondyke.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Lady Thomson.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Marshall.....	11 00	4 00	2 00	1 10	50	30	25	15
Mascot.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Missionary.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
New York.....	8 00	2 75	1 50	80	45	25	20	15
Parsons' Beauty.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Pride of Somerset.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Sample. P.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
St. Louis.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Tennessee.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Warfield. P.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Warren.....	11 00	4 00	2 00	1 10	50	30	25	15
Wm. Belt.....	8 00	2 75	1 50	80	45	25	20	15
Wolverton.....	7 00	2 50	1 35	70	35	20	15	10
Progressive (Fall).....	27 50	10 50	5 50	2 75	1 10	60	30	20
Superb (Fall).....	11 00	4 00	2 00	1 10	50	30	25	15

IMPORTANT

Please note that all varieties are priced in 3,000 lots at a rate lower per thousand than in 1,000 lots. This means that orders will be taken for 3,000 **or more of one kind** at this lower price, but does not mean that we will accept orders for 3,000 plants of three kinds for \$7 where they are \$2.50 per thousand. For instance, we will furnish 3,000 Haverland at \$7, but 1,000 each of Haverland, Abington and Aroma will be \$7.50.

However, 4,000 Haverland will be \$9.34, 5,000, \$11.67, etc. Customers trying to place orders for less than 3,000 of one variety at the reduced price for 3,000 will find, upon receipt of their plants, that the quantity has been cut down to conform with the money sent.



Branch of Stayman's Winesap Apples (see page 19)

Apples

There has been a great deal said in the last few years about the over-production of Apples, just as in the nineties it was said by the wise ones that too many Apples were being planted then. The fact remains, however, that the orchards planted in the nineties, and given proper care, are returning today fabulous profits. It is safe to say that the orchards planted this year, and **given proper care**, will be making good money in the "twenties" of the present century. We make the mistake in assuming that every time a tree is set three barrels of Apples are grown, when, as a matter of fact, not more than 20 per cent of the annual plantings of fruit trees ever come to good fruiting maturity, so far as the commercial markets are concerned. It is as safe to plant Apples today as it ever was. It never was safe, unless the man who planted them was going to give proper care and cultivation.

PRICES OF 2-YEAR APPLE TREES:

All well branched, smooth and clean, with well-formed heads.

	Each	10	25	100
5 to 6 ft., first-class	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$4 00	\$13 00
4 to 5 ft., first-class	20	1 75	3 00	11 00
3½ to 4 ft., first-class	15	1 25	2 75	9 00

Where 300 or more trees are wanted, write for special prices. Please always state varieties, the number of each variety wanted and the size.

Baldwin. The best winter Apple for New England and New York; south of this section it is a late fall kind. The only trouble with it is that it does not bear young, eight years being as early as you can expect much fruit. The fruit is large, round, brilliant red; the flesh is fine-grained, tender and crisp, and the flavor is delicious. A fine keeper and shipper.

BEN DAVIS. Good for show, but poor to eat. We do not recommend it, as we believe the time is soon coming when Apples of such poor quality as Ben Davis will not sell at all. If you want Apples without respect to quality, plant Ben Davis. Probably the best-keeping Apple on the list.

Delicious. We have never seen the fruit of this; but it has such a remarkable reputation for productiveness and selling qualities in the Mid-West that we are quite sure it is a variety of extraordinary merit. As its name implies, its chief claim to distinction is the most excellent quality of its fruit. It has repeatedly, by virtue of this extra quality, sold for more than any known variety on all leading markets. All reports indicate that it is one of the finest-flavored Apples ever introduced, the flesh being crisp, juicy and tender. The tree is very hardy and a rapid grower, much resembling the Stayman, and is an early and prolific bearer. Sure to be one of the leading winter Apples.



Rome Beauty Apple

APPLES, continued

GRIMES GOLDEN. North of the 40th parallel rated as a winter Apple, but for this section a good fall variety. The standard of quality among Apples. Medium in size; flesh crisp and tender; color, as its name signifies, a deep golden. Blooms late, and seldom caught by frost. Tree a particularly strong and healthy grower.

Jonathan. We believe that this is the most certain bearer for every year we know anything about, except it be Stayman's Winesap. We have never had it to miss altogether, and for twenty years have had a full crop nearly every year. Medium size; a handsome, brilliant color and as good as there is. Flesh is white, crisp, juicy and of excellent flavor. A good keeper and seller, and the tree is strong and vigorous, and bears young.

NORTHERN SPY. A really good kind for the North, but not good south of New York or northern Pennsylvania. It blooms late, and nearly always escapes frost. The fruit is large, beautifully colored and of extra-fine flavor.

RED ASTRACHAN. A summer Apple with many good points, but not equal to Yellow Transparent as a money-maker. It does not usually bear except every other year and then rather shyly. The Apples are large, fine-looking and excellent for cooking in every way.

Rome Beauty. Will keep longer than any other kind we know anything of. Very reliable, being frost-proof, strong-growing, and sure-bearing. The leading variety in Ohio, and is undoubtedly better in all that section where Baldwin is being grown than that old standby. It is a real beauty, nothing finer in appearance, and its good keeping qualities make it a favorite with dealers. Quality good, but not the best.

Stayman's Winesap. Perhaps the greatest of them all. Occupies the same place among Apples that Elberta does among peaches, and Concord among grapes. We sold more trees of this in 1913 than of all others combined. One of the juiciest and most delicious of Apples. Beautiful in color, being yellow, but so heavily striped with

APPLES, continued

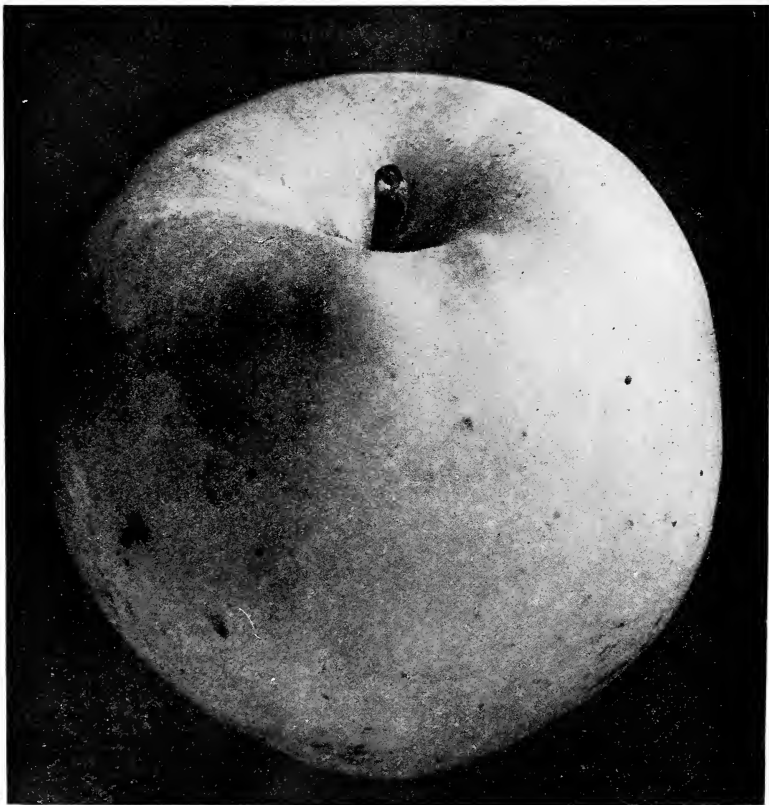
red that it has the appearance of being a solid red. Flesh is melting and tender, and of extra-fine quality. A good seller everywhere. Does better on thin, dry soils than any known kind, as the tree is a strong, vigorous grower where many others would fail altogether. Comes into bearing very young, five-year-old trees often producing a barrel per tree, and is a sure annual cropper. Plant Stayman.

Yellow Transparent. For early summer

Apples absolutely without an equal. Bears younger and heavier than any variety we have ever fruited. The only fault is that the tree is not a vigorous grower and not long-lived. Therefore we recommend it chiefly as a filler, if one contemplates a permanent orchard, though we have trees twenty years old that bear heavily and

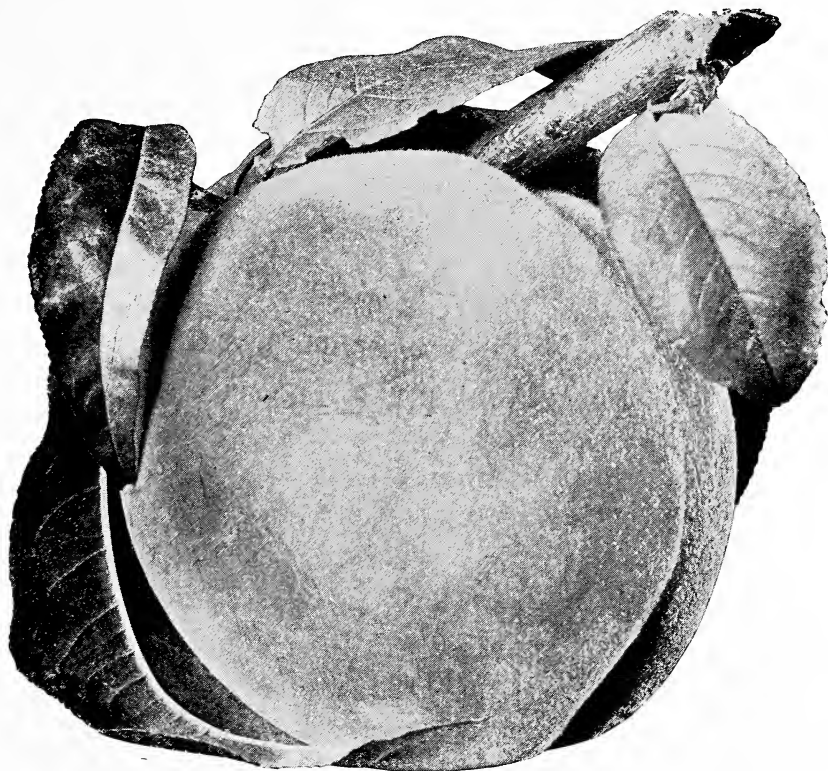
seem thrifty. We believe that summer Apple-growing offers as large or larger profits to the fruit-grower than the winter crop, and Yellow Transparent is the kind to plant. Fruit medium size, with a brilliant waxy skin, and the flesh is tender, juicy and crisp. Shows a bruise very plainly and must be handled carefully. Put up in "fancy" packages, it always brings high prices.

YORK IMPERIAL. A really good one and in some places still considered the best, as it is a reliable, heavy, annual bearer and comes into fruiting early. The fruit is among the very best; greenish, but heavily splashed with red, and the size averages large. Flesh is white, juicy, subacid and crisp, of a most delightful flavor, making it a most desirable dessert Apple. Tree a strong, healthy grower.



Yellow Transparent Apple

Send us your order for \$5 worth of Jones Apple or Peach Trees, and be assured of receiving first-class stock, with freight paid to your station



Greensboro Peach

Peaches

In our Southland the Peach is the most highly prized fruit. What is more delicious than a soft, well-ripened Peach? Trees planted and well cared for may be expected to bear some fruit at two years old, and after that good crops annually. No farm home is complete without a bountiful supply, and large commercial orchards often make "big money" if properly cared for. Trees should be sprayed as soon as the leaves drop in the fall with lime-sulphur for scale and as a preventive of leaf-curl and many other fungous diseases. Also in July of each year the trees should be gone over carefully and any borers found should be removed from the trunks. These are found just under the ground. We do not offer a long list, but a **good one**. If all varieties of Peach, except eight or ten of the present-day leaders, had been put out of existence ten years ago, the orchardists would be vastly better off today. So long as many worthless kinds are offered some will continue to plant them to their sorrow.

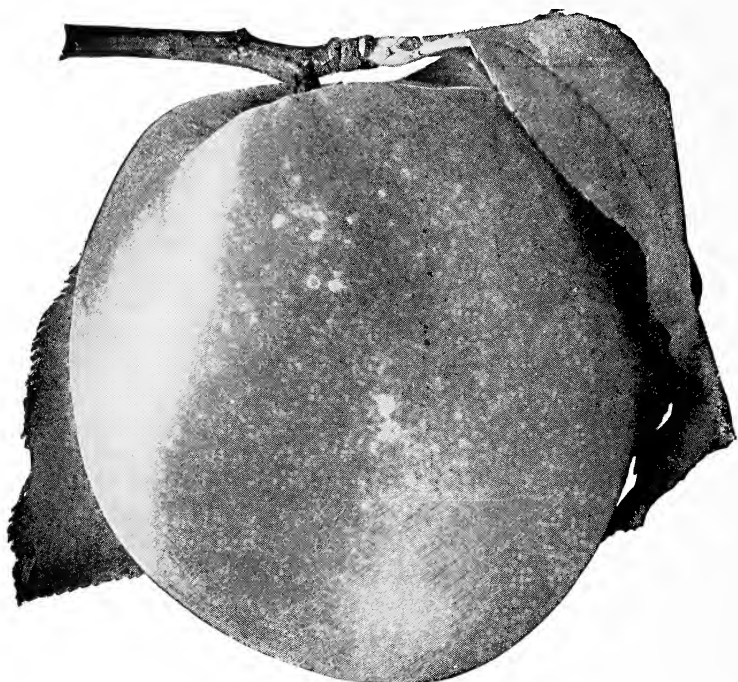
PRICES OF ALL KINDS:

	Each	10	25	100
4 to 6 ft., extra heavy	\$0 18	\$1 35	\$3 00	\$11 00
3½ to 4½ ft., first-class	16	1 25	2 50	9 00
3 to 4 ft., medium	15	1 00	2 25	8 00
2 to 3 ft., not branched	12	80	1 50	4 00

Write for prices on 300 or more, stating sizes and varieties

Greensboro. We have never seen anything that is anywhere near its equal at its time of ripening, usually about the last of June here, though we have seen them ripen by the 20th of June. It is as large as any of the midseason

commercial kinds, such as Belle of Georgia or Champion; very free from rot; hardy in bud and wood nearly everywhere, and will grow on a great variety of soils. The tree is a strong, vigorous and healthy grower; in fact better than the average. The fruit



Elberta Peach

PEACHES, continued

is, as remarked before, as large as the best midseason kinds, flushed on one side, nearly every one growing to a perfect shape; and it is a heavy annual bearer. If you are interested in early Peaches, Greensboro is undoubtedly the best on the list. The only possible objection that we know to it is the fact that it is a semi-cling, but so are all the other early kinds.

Heath Cling. The only Cling Peach that has ever proved popular. It is undoubtedly the best for canning there is. We have many times known it to sell for more in our large eastern markets than the best of Elbertas. The flavor is simply delicious; skin and flesh both a clear white, firm, and a good keeper. The size is good, and it is a full and regular bearer; the tree is a strong, healthy grower. Those who have local market to supply will find a ready demand at good prices for all the Heath Clings they can grow.

HILEY. Sometimes spoken of as Early Belle. We do not recommend it especially as a market Peach for long-distance shipping, as we think the skin too tender and the fruit-texture rather too delicate to stand long shipment; but for near market

or home consumption it is an extraordinarily good one. Ripens just before Carman, not more than four days earlier; of excellent size and shape, slightly flushed on one side; almost a perfect freestone, and the flavor is perfectly delicious. In fact, we do not know one of a better quality on the list. Tree grows strong and healthy, and it is a very heavy bearer.

WADDELL. A large, roundish, oblong, slightly one-sided, creamy white Peach, bright red on one side. Grows to a very uniform size and shape. The flesh is a fine white, tinted red at the pit, firm, juicy, and of excellent quality. A few days earlier than Carman; has more color, a better shipper and we think of a better quality. The tree grows only moderately well, and we advise liberal manuring on thin soils. Recommended as a commercial variety to ripen ahead of Carman.

Carman. The Carman is a very popular Peach in many places, and deservedly so. The tree is a fine, strong, upright grower and is the surest bearer that we have ever fruited. When nearly all other kinds would be a total failure, Carman will have at least a fair crop of fruit. In fact, we have never seen it fail entirely. It is large in size and of

PEACHES, continued

good, smooth, oval shape; flesh tender and juicy, with a most excellent flavor. Skin white nearly all over, sometimes faintly flushed on the sunny side. It keeps and ships fairly well, but not so well as Belle of Georgia or Elberta. Ripens August 1.

MAMIE ROSS. The strongest grower and most prolific bearer that we have ever seen. We have some trees that we feel sure have borne twice as many Peaches per tree for the last five years as any other kind we have fruited. In fact, its tendency to overbear is a drawback, unless one thins the fruit, as it is nearly always small. The quality is good, a deep flush on the sunny side; in fact almost red all over. Ripens about the same time as Carman, is not so large as that kind, but more productive. If you want Peaches every time, plant Mamie Ross.

Belle of Georgia. Next to the famous Elberta the most popular Peach in existence today. A great commercial variety for the North or South, and the quality is good enough to make it desirable for home use everywhere. It, like all the leading kinds of today, belongs to the North China type, and is particularly hardy in both bud and wood. It begins to ripen just ahead of the Elberta, but overlaps that sort to some extent. Here it usually begins to ripen about August 5. **The fruit is large and uniform in both size and shape;** flesh white and firm; one side well tinted with red and the other usually splashed with red spots. The tree is a rapid and vigorous grower. No commercial orchard should be projected without plans for a liberal planting of Belle of Georgia, and no home-garden list is complete without it.

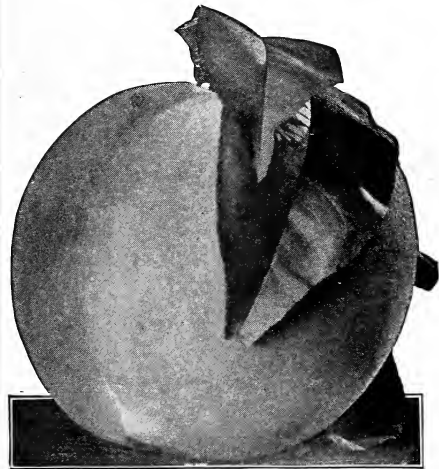
CHAMPION. A white Peach, originating in Illinois, and very widely planted. It ripens about the same time as Belle of Georgia and is not really equal to that variety; but there are some who do not think so, hence we offer it. The quality is very fine, better than Belle, and the trees grow nicely; it is a reliable and heavy cropper, but the fruit is too tender to ship very long distances. We do not know if there is any kind that is more delicious. The fruit has little color, being almost a clear white all over.

IRON MOUNTAIN. This white Peach, ripening about September 1, has never been planted to any considerable extent in this vicinity, but is exceedingly popular in nearly all parts of New Jersey,

many growers holding it to be the very best for profit it is possible to grow. The tree is a good grower and a full and regular bearer.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. For growing and bearing every time and everywhere, with or without care, we doubt if there is a kind that beats Mountain Rose. A good many years ago it was a leading market variety, but it is hardly large enough to meet modern market demands. Where one wants a really high-class, well-colored Peach of medium size, we think Mountain Rose will fill the bill, as it grows on any kind of soil and bears every year.

Elberta. The greatest Peach ever discovered. More trees of it are in bearing today than of any five other varieties combined. **It is the best bearer among the yellow kinds; the best shipper and the highest seller of any kind in existence.** These points of superiority have combined to give it a popularity not enjoyed by any other kind. From Maine to Texas, from Florida to Oregon, wherever Peaches are grown, there you will find Elberta at the head of the procession. It is not a high-quality fruit, lacking the richness and sweetness of the Crawford Late and others of its class, but its rot-resistant and great shipping qualities, together with its great productiveness and strong, vigorous-growing characteristics have enabled it to forge far ahead of anything on the Peach



Belle of Georgia Peach

Every Peach in our list is a standard, and has been thoroughly tried out. No matter what your conditions, you can find the kind here that will meet them

PEACHES, continued

list. It is a bright, golden yellow nearly covered with red on the sunny side; flesh is firm and rather dry. Good for canning. Freestone. Season August 10 here.

CRAWFORD LATE. Until the advent of the Elberta this was the most widely known and extensively planted yellow variety; but since then it has been gradually losing ground. One reason for this is the fact that it has a reputation for shy bearing. As a matter of fact it does yield poorly on light soils, but on heavy clay land it may be depended upon to bear as well as many of the best. We think there is a place for it in every orchard, as it is fully a week later than the Elberta, and is therefore the best one to plant to follow that well-known kind in the order of ripening. The quality is exceptionally good. Tree is a good, strong, upright grower, long-lived and healthy, and a regular bearer.

FOX SEEDLING. We do not recom-

mend this as a market variety as a rule, but it is such a very strong-growing and healthy tree, and such a reliable bearer of medium-sized Peaches that we feel a few should always be included in every orchard for home consumption alone. We do not really think there is a better quality in the entire list. The size is against it for a strictly market kind, but if you can get the customer to eat one he will want more, for its superfine qualities have made many friends for it. Ripens August 20 here.

SMOCK. This ripens about September 1, and in spite of the many new kinds that have been sent out to take its place, still continues to be the most valuable of its season. The size is only medium, but it is most beautiful in coloring, being a deep orange-yellow, handsomely blushed with deep red; the flesh is firm, but tender, juicy and of excellent flavor. It is always eagerly sought for in market and brings high prices. It is a freestone, and the tree is very vigorous in growth and a heavy bearer.



Carman Peaches

Testimonials

I received the twenty-five Stayman's Winesap Apple trees Saturday; they were in fine condition, and I planted them at once; they certainly are fine-headed trees, and I am well pleased with them, and I wish to thank you for paying the freight.—B. W. JACOBS, Malvern, Pa., April 13, 1914.

The trees arrived in good shape today, for all they had been on the road so long. We are very much pleased with them. Have got trees this year from several people, but yours are the finest and least expensive. The others were, with three exceptions, the same varieties. I will be glad to speak of your trees whenever I can.—(Mrs.) EMMA V. TYLER (per M.T.), Media, Pa., R. F. D. No. 1, April 14, 1914.

The plants received all O.K. They were in fine condition, as fine as I ever saw. If they prove true to name, I shall recommend you to all. Thanking you for your prompt attention.—J. S. LEHMAN, Lithopolis, Ohio, April 25, 1914.

We pay freight on all orders of \$5 and more on trees

Special Prices on Strawberry Plants

Order collections by numbers. Positively no changes

COLLECTION NO. 1

For the home garden, early to late

100 plants: 25 each of Fairfield, Dunlap, Wm. Belt and Gandy, prepaid, by parcel post. To zone 1, 40 cts.; zone 2, 45 cts.; zone 3, 50 cts.; zone 4, 60 cts.; zone 5, 70 cts.; zone 6, 75 cts.

COLLECTION NO. 2

Well-tested market varieties, from which you may get a start

250 plants: 50 each of Early Ozark, Klondyke, Abington, Haverland, and Gandy, prepaid, by parcel post. To zone 1, 75 cts.; zone 2, 80 cts.; zone 3, 85 cts.; zone 4, 95 cts.; zone 5, \$1.10; zone 6, \$1.25.

COLLECTION NO. 3

Newer kinds for trial

200 plants: 25 each of Warren, Pride of Somerset, Superb, Helen Davis, Hansbach, First-Quality, Mascot and Progressive, prepaid, by parcel post: To zone 1, \$1.35; zone 2, \$1.35; zone 3, \$1.45; zone 4, \$1.55; zone 5, \$1.70; zone 6, \$1.80.

COLLECTION NO. 4

1,000 plants: 500 each of Haverland and Abington, prepaid, by parcel post: To zone 1, \$2.80; zone 2, \$2.90; zone 3, \$3.10; zone 4, \$3.65.

COLLECTION NO. 5

By express, buyer to pay charges

2,000 plants: 500 each of Haverland, Abington, Hansbach and Early Ozark, for \$4.50.

COLLECTION NO. 6

By express, buyer to pay charges

3,000 plants: 1,000 each of Early Ozark, Haverland and Hansbach, \$6.60.

COLLECTION NO. 7

By express, buyer to pay charges

5,000 plants: 1,000 each of Early Ozark, Haverland, Sample, Abington, Hansbach, for \$11.

About Stock By Mail

The parcel-post system does not make a lower rate on nursery stock than the regular merchandise rate; it is therefore prohibitive in cost except for short distances. For instance, the rate in the 6th zone is 8 cts. per lb., which is too high, unless one is remote from express office, or wants only a light package. We can mail Strawberry plants in almost any quantity by making a number of different packages of the order, as follows:

On 12 and 25 plants: add 6 cts. for zones 1, 2, 3 and 4, and 8 cts. for zones 5, 6 and 7. Postage must be inclosed in your order in addition to the price.

On 50 plants: for zones 1, 2 and 3, add 8 cts.; for zone 4, 11 cts.; for zone 5, 14 cts.; for zone 6, 17 cts.

On 100 plants: for zones 1, 2 and 3, add 10 cts.; for zone 4, 19 cts.; for zone 5, 25 cts.; for zone 6, 33 cts.

On 250 plants: for zones, 1 and 2, add 14 cts.; for zone 3, 24 cts.; for zone 4, 43 cts.; for zone 5, 62 cts.; for zone 6, 81 cts.

On 500 plants: for zones 1 and 2, add 24 cts.; for zone 3, 44 cts.; for zone 4, 83 cts.; for zone 5, \$1.22; for zone 6, \$1.61.



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